

THE BENCH SHOW.

Its Successful Termination
Yesterday.

"NANNY GOATS" ABOUT DOGS.
And a Lot of Sagacious Things They
Did—Nothing Doubtless About
Them but the
Morals.

The bench show closed last evening, after a very successful exhibition. The financial outcome of the show was very gratifying to the management, who state that it was one of the most successful bench shows ever held in the State.

H. H. Briggs, the judge, who has attended every bench show west of Chicago for years past, says it was one of the finest collections of dogs he ever witnessed. The quality exhibited in each of the classes was exceptionally fine, and some of the dogs could not be equaled anywhere in the world.

The premiums and diplomas to the prize-winners will be issued next week by E. K. Benchley, the secretary of the association.

ABOUT DOGS.

Some Thoughts About the Bench Show.

The many records left in private and public history of the lasting and tender friendships between great people and their dogs leads one to believe, not illogically, that there exists some fine and special sympathy between noble



animals and large-souled men and women. A very little observation will show any one that any real appreciation of generous treatment of an animal is beyond the power of a petty or trivial person. While one is wise in distrusting, even in the deeper concerns of life, any one who is wantonly cruel to any animal.

The bench show, which opened Tuesday, attracted the attention of all dog-lovers, and no but a savage is not a dog-lover? But while the bench show will gather together the aristocratic who will suffer themselves to be admired as delightedly as if they were human, the Bohemians of the street corners and the waste places will starve and be kicked as rats.

The ordinance which has recently passed the Council for its extermination is doubtless wise and necessary, if it is humanely executed; but one has an idea that even these canine tramps enjoy a precarious existence, though they must submit to the law of the survival of the fittest with the rest of creation.

Dogs in the abstract very naturally bring to mind dogs in the concrete, and stories of this or that one come to mind and awaken laughter, compassion or respect, as the case may be.

Better than doings of my own dogs, or even of tales by word of mouth, I remember the stories of certain dogs recorded in a queer little book prepared for youthful readers of the year of 1844, with a cover, a lurid green cover, and some really exciting word-outs. The stories are all well authenticated, and W. H. G. Kingston, their sponsor, has attached to each tale its moral. After the first time I always skipped these, but of the stories I never grew tired, and still put my faith in all but the moral. Here are some which simplified, as Mr. Kingston revels in polysyllables:

THE DOG ROSSWELL.

He was of great size, a giant of canines, and being too large to fit in the house, was given his breakfast outside; a big bowl



of hot porridge. Directly it arrived, he approached and smelled it carefully. If he found it too hot he picked up the bowl and walked slowly and quietly about with it until, in Kingston's words—"he was satisfied that the superabundant caloric had been dissipated."

Discovering that one of his young miscreants was fond of birds, he found some way of catching them, and would bring them to her cage, but unluckily, in his great cavern of a mouth.

Rossell adored candy, and so did his baby playmate. His master used to test his fidelity by unfastening a ratcheted door by pulling up a bit of candy right under his nose, and then allowing the baby to take them away one by one. But Rossell never made a motion to prevent it.

Galant Rossell was a victim to poison, and was bitterly mourned.

"TROT."

A man living in the Highlands had a dog called Tyrol. He would watch for bedtime, and when he considered that his master had sat up late enough he would bring him his slippers and pull at his coat until he was sure he had seen them. When told that the fire was getting low he would bring in sticks after stick of peat and throw them out a good big blaze rewarded him. He had learned to climb the service trees by pulling the bell-ropes. Out visiting once a strange house his master asked him to pull the bell, but it was too high up for him. He looked at it with sorrowful eyes and drooped his tail, then said, "I can't do it by the leg, so I will have to do it by the rope." Most of this is so good that it deserves to be given in the author's own words: "You will generally find that difficult as a task may seem, if you seek for the right means you will accomplish it. Drag the chair up to the bell-ropes which you cannot otherwise reach."

And so on through page after page of simple stories of wonderfully rea-

sonable deeds done by dogs of all breeds and conditions. There was little

"ROUGH," THE TERRIER, who always washed his feet in a pan of water left for him, and rubbed them off the door-mat and who at meal-time got his own napkin and bowl from the cupboard, and, spreading the napkin out, put the bowl in the middle, and waited till it was filled for him. I shouldn't be surprised, either, if he afterward wiped his chin on the napkin and folded it up.

There was "CRIB," THE BULL TERRIER, and "Bob," the black setter, who were the dearest foes in the world, till one day Bob took a cramp-in swimming and generous Crib jumped in and brought him out just as the dog who adopted her from the water, until at last her reason triumphed over her prejudice, and ran along the bank barking and seemingly proud of their new accomplishment.

The officers elected are Col. C. A. Allen, president; N. B. Walker, first vice-president and chairman executive committee; F. G. Gilmore, second vice-president; C. C. Sargent, vice-president; W. E. Hamilton, secretary; Brainard Smith, financial secretary; W. L. Wolf, treasurer. The executive committee is composed of F. H. McAllister, E. P. Sutherland, E. A. Wilkins, E. L. Crable and G. R. Flint.

The club will meet every Friday evening.

upon his body but confesses guilt. The canine, like the human gentleman, demands in his misdemeanors Montaigne's *je, ne suis qu'o de gencou*. . . . I see them with our weaknesses, vain, false, inconstant against appetite, devoted to the dream of an ideal, and yet their country by me on the strength of their *je, ne suis qu'o de gencou*. . . . I come singly to solicit my regard, I must own the secret purpose of their lives is still inscrutable to man." But man, the so-called protector and patron of the dog, treats him for the most part with unwise indulgence or capricious injustice, yet exacts of him an ideal of conduct that he himself would fail ignobly to reach.

M. D. L.

The Lincoln Club, a new Republican club, to be known as the Lincoln Club, was organized last evening in the Amestoy building, corner of Reguena and Main streets, where comfortable rooms have been fitted up. The organization starts out with a list of 125 members.

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THE CHAMBER.

CHAPTERS ON ANIMALS.

tells some exquisite stories of dog nature. He says truly: "There are thousands of anecdotes illustrating the wonderful affection which dogs bear to their masters, but no one will ever know the full marvel of that immense love and devotion. We know not the heart-memory which these animals possess, the long-retaining, tender recollection, all bound up with their love. A dog was bereaved of his master, and afterward became old and blind, passing the dark evening of his existence sadly in the same corner, which he hardly ever quitted. One day he would step like that of his lost master, and a student left his place. Believing that his master had returned, after all those many years of absence, he gave way to the most exultant delight. The man spoke, the momentary illusion was dispelled, the dog went sadly back to his place, lay wearily down and died.

The dog is high enough in the scale of being to feel the regrets of absence in spite of their bitterness, yet not high enough to have his anxieties removed by a word of explanation; whether his master had gone to the country, or across the sea or to heaven, he has no possible means of ascertaining; he only feels the long sorrow of separation, the aching of the solitary heart, the weariness of hope deferred, the anxiety that is never set at rest."

It is common enough to hear a person say, "I lose a fine dog," but when I hear such a remark I am always tempted to say: "Yes! but do you try to understand him?" It is with them

that we are to meet our pleasure to meet our master.

Dr. BRYANT THINKS OF "CALIFORNIA ON WHEELS."

The Car Crowded Daily by Sight-seers—The Doctor Suggests Improvements—The Do-nations Yesterday.

The secretary of the Chamber of Commerce has received the following letter from Dr. Bryant of this city, who is now in St. Paul, and who recently visited "California on Wheels":

My Dear Sir: On my way to this city I laid over one day at Des Moines, Iowa, and was fortunate to find "California on Wheels" exhibiting at that city. Of course I availed myself of the pleasure to meet our master, and afterward became old and blind, passing the dark evening of his existence sadly in the same corner, which he hardly ever quitted. One day he would step like that of his lost master, and a student left his place. Believing that his master had returned, after all those many years of absence, he gave way to the most exultant delight. The man spoke, the momentary illusion was dispelled, the dog went sadly back to his place, lay wearily down and died.

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The Salt Lake Tribune proposes Gen. Alger and Mrs. Gen. Logan for a Presidential ticket.

FARMERS in this State are, as a rule, pleased with the outlook. Fruit promises well, with the possible exception of plums, prunes and pears.

The spread of the English language is indicated by the fact that it was used in the framing of a recent treaty between Russia and China.

MRS. PARRELL has been granted by Congress a pension of \$50 a month. We shall now, presumably, hear no more of the old lady's sufferings.

In Tacoma the Republican organ, the Ledger, supported the Democratic nominee for Mayor. The Democrats elected their entire ticket. Rice, for Mayor, got 300 majority over Allen. The Council will stand, six Democrats and two Republicans.

"Some Popular Objections to Civil Service Reform," an article by Oliver T. Morton, is concluded in the May number of The Atlantic Monthly. In conclusion Mr. Morton says of rotation in office, "It makes idle expectants of the industries, starves the few it feeds, and lures the mass to vagrancy."

A KENTUCKY dispatch announces that the contest for the late Senator Beck's place promises to be warm. The list of candidates now contains the names of John G. Carlisle, ex-Gov. J. B. McCreary, Judge William Lindsay, Judge W. Ellis Reeves, ex-Congressman W. J. Stone, Gov. Buckner and ex-Gov. Proctor Knott.

There is a hot fight in the Episcopal convention at San Francisco, growing out of the election of Dr. Nichols of Philadelphia as assistant bishop. The southern delegates were not present at the election, and there is much ill-feeling existing. Rev. E. B. Spalding of St. John's Church, San Francisco, was the choice of Southern church.

It is strange, in this age, to find a motion brought forward in the Prussian Diet that Jewish pupils be excluded from the superior schools. The aversion to the Jews in Germany and Austria is scarcely understood in this country. The treatment which they receive there can only be compared to that which is given to colored men in some sections of this country.

It has been disproved that republics are ungrateful, but how about monarchies? A while ago it was discovered that of 20 known survivors of the Balaklava charge, several were in the workhouse, and the most of the others in a pitiable destitute state. Upon this Auberon Herbert of London started public subscriptions for their relief, but after several weeks the total result is \$120.

A MEETING of the Republican Senatorial caucus was held yesterday, at which the silver question was again under consideration. It is said the only proposition discussed was one to make notes to be issued for the purchase of bullion full legal tender, the bullion redemption clause having been abandoned. The caucus was attended by about two-thirds of the Republican Senators, and while the majority were in favor of making the notes full legal tender, it was decided to postpone formal action until there shall be a full attendance. The opinion expressed is that a satisfactory conclusion will be reached.

GEN. SHERMAN, it is said, has taken for his special quarters the front basement of his new house. In the wall he has built a great fire-proof safe, in which he has stored every document of value, connected with his long and brilliant career in the army, his commissions, orders from the War Department, diaries, correspondence, every note he has jotted down, everything that has a value as part of the record of his soldiering. On the walls of the room hang maps of the fields of battle wherein he led his men from victory to victory. On the floor are his camp chests—stored as they ever have been with his uniforms and the clothes he wore beneath them, with his swords and belts, and all the accoutrements of a general's trappings and camp outfit. His private secretary is kept constantly busy replying to letters of inquiry from all parts of the world.

OUR GREATEST NEED—A SUGGESTION.

It is now fully two years since the tail end of the speculative real-estate boom disappeared. These two years have been years of reaction, during which business of all descriptions in this city has been more or less dull. From month to month, but especially during the past three or four months, we have been looking for an improved condition of affairs. That improvement does not come as fast as could be wished. What is the reason?

This question leads up to another: Upon what foundation is the healthy progress of cities based? The answer may be found in one word—*production*. Except in the rare cases of cities which are fortunately located at points where railroad and deep-water ocean traffic meet, and which can thus build up a business of transportation, all cities must chiefly depend for their growth upon the production of the surrounding tributary country. This production may take the shape of manufactures, such as textile fabrics, hardware or pottery; of mining of precious metals, iron or clay; or of agriculture, in its varied forms of the raising of wheat, corn, cotton, fruits, vines, and so forth. A city of the size of Los Angeles has yielded over one thousand dollars an acre. Surely this should be enough to induce a rush of settlers. But the settlers of moderate means must live while their orange trees are growing. How is he to do so?

Here, again, the wonderful soil and climate of Southern California come nobly to the front. The returns received, under favorable conditions, for early vegetables, such as beans, tomatoes, asparagus, cabbages and potatoes, also for strawberries, raspberries and blackberries have, under favorable conditions, been second only to the figures above quoted for oranges, amounting frequently to from \$200 to \$500, or even more, per acre in a single season. We say, under favorable conditions, and here's the rub. If every acre of Los Angeles county which is capable of producing these early vegetables and fruits—for which there is a practically limitless demand in the great eastern cities—were made fully productive, we have no hesitation in saying that the income from that source alone would be ample sufficient to furnish a comfortable income for an additional population equal to that which we have at present in the county. This, without counting the numerous industries which such a productive population would naturally give rise to.

What, then, is the difficulty? It is one of a market for what the small farmer raises. This is the only present barrier between stagnation and prosperity in this section. As we have frequently shown, the experience of the small farmers around Los Angeles, in attempting to dispose of their produce, has been very discouraging—so discouraging, in fact, that many have about given up in despair, and this while home and distant consumers are paying fancy prices for these very products. The Cahuenga rancher, who brings to Los Angeles a wagonload of cabbages, or tomatoes, or onions, or peas, or beans, or asparagus, or potatoes, or dairy produce, and goes to a so-called commission merchant, is confronted by a shrug of the shoulders, a frown and a depreciatory remark about the overstocked market. He is told to try other "commission-houses," and, if not successful, to call again before going home. He tries others, who, strange to say, all offer the same low figures. He must either accept this price, dump his stuff in the river, or take it back with him. Result: disgust and condemnation of the country. Some have tried shipping by express to San Francisco, and, in spite of the very heavy express charges, have done better with their produce than in Los Angeles.

This is an anomalous condition of affairs. How is it to be remedied? We have a suggestion to make, which we believe is worthy of careful consideration. Let a commercial company be formed, with adequate capital—say two hundred and fifty thousand dollars—to undertake the handling of the products of Los Angeles county; to build a market-house and storage warehouses to advance money on produce and to ship in carload lots. Such a company would have good, reliable men as agents in all the leading eastern cities. These men could act on commission or otherwise. Their specialty would be the handling of the products of Los Angeles county. They would keep the company fully informed of the needs of their respective markets, and open up markets for new products. Thus, every producer would be guaranteed a market, at a fair price. He could bring in his wagonload of potatoes, or cabbages, or berries, and get his money as soon as the sale was reported by telegraph, or, in the case of non-perishable products, could, if he preferred, store the stuff and get a loan upon it at reasonable interest. The company could ship in whole or mixed carload lots.

The first thing for such a company to do would be to supply the home market by building a market-house which we have shown to be so much needed. Then it would build warehouses and branch out into eastern shipments, handling, as well as vegetables, green and dried fruits, and our orange crop, which is of itself a very important item of revenue.

In conjunction with this system of finding a market for our products,

would be carried on the most systematic and persistent scheme of advertising our resources ever attempted or contemplated. We could distribute among eastern people not only our products, but suitable literature, showing how and where those products are raised, and the profits of raising them, in truthful condensed figures, so that he who eats may read. Such matter should be circulated, not by thousands, but by millions. It should deal exclusively with the practical question of lands, prices, products, markets and openings for settlers. This, going in conjunction with sales, would produce an effect which would be immediately felt in this country in a most refreshing and substantial manner. The eyes of the whole continent would be turned upon us. The resident of Chicago or New York, as he consumed his Los Angeles green peas or strawberries in midwinter, would read of the land where these products are raised; of its sunny skies and fertile soil. He would speak of it to his neighbors, it would become talk, and the result would be an immigration such as we have not yet seen or dreamt of.

Such an organization as this is today the most feasible, useful, necessary, and at the same time profitable, of all enterprises that can possibly be suggested for the development of this county and city. There is money in it directly as well as indirectly. Already one prominent business man, on the bare suggestion of the enterprise, has offered to subscribe \$10,000 as a start. Is there sufficient enterprise among our local capitalists to give practical shape to this idea? We believe so. There is no reason why the organization above outlined should not become an accomplished fact within six months.

MURAT HALSTEAD ON REPUBLICANISM.

Murat Halstead announces that he will make his Brooklyn paper, the Standard-Union, a "square-toed Republican paper with a Roman nose." This is taken by our contemporary, the Washington Star, to mean that the new journal will have a keen scent for news, and that people who don't think as Mr. Halstead does would better get out of the way.

Mr. Halstead's sauntering, in taking

charge of his new journalistic venture,

is a healthy, breezy, vigorous and stalwart, yet not bigoted, avowal of Republican principles, which in these days of half-hearted, apologetic measures, deserves quoting. It is as follows:

The proprietors of the Standard-Union have introduced me to the people of Brooklyn in flattering terms. I propose to engage in editorial labor, and to collect funds and small endeavor to add to their general interest and public utility. An experience of forty years on the press has not dulled my appreciation of its opportunities for good works, and the work of the Standard-Union, I trust, will be beyond doubt, to plant deeply and ineradicably seeds of discord and inharmony, where there was no necessity for such action, nor any end to be accomplished beyond the gratification of personal resentment. Mr. Green's action precluded his Los Angeles friends from further following the advice and opinions of the local leaders of the Republican party—the men who give their time, their energies and their substance to make it successful—exercised any degree of influence upon its representatives in the two houses of Congress, and in any other State of the Union where the political conditions are of a less autocratic character than in California, Mr. Green would have been relegated to the less responsible and more independent work of private life.

We say this in all kindness to Mr. Green, to whose administration we intend to accord all the support that it will deserve. In the matter mentioned he was made a fool of, and the time is fit to say that we had no part in his folly. And it is fit also to say what we have said, because it is true, and will be attested by 99 out of every 100 of the Republican voters of this city. Those who govern from abroad these southern provinces may as well understand that the provincial are restive; that the not like to have the advice that they have a part in their own government, so frequently and easily given. For, as we have said, if we give the people of Los Angeles and of Southern California their own way in matters which principally affect them-selves.

Two Desperadoes Arrested.

DENVER (Colo.), May 9.—A Santa Fe (N. M.) special says: Lee White and Frank Cody, the young desperadoes

who have terrorized Southern New Mexico for several months past, and who held up and robbed freight men at Lamay Junction last Wednesday, were arrested in the "Sandy Mountains" yesterday. They were brought here, and will have a trial tomorrow.

A Petty Quarrel Ends in Murder.

ROCHESTER (N. Y.), May 9.—Thomas Lynch of the Rochester detective force and a man named Sam Stoddard had a dispute over a board fence yesterday. This evening the dispute culminated in a bloody tragedy. Lynch shot and killed Stoddard and his wife. Lynch gave himself up, and is now at police headquarters. He pleads self-defense.

A Brakeman Killed.

STOCKTON, May 9.—A railroad collision was reported this afternoon in the Livermore Tunnel. A special train with Division Superintendent Wilder and party on board ran into a work train, killing a brakeman named Smith. The disabled engine went through here this evening for Sacramento.

Treasurer Archer Indicted.

BALTIMORE, May 9.—Ex-State Treasurer Archer was indicted by the Grand Jury today for malfeasance in office.

Costa Rica's New President.

SAN JOSÉ (Costa Rica), May 9.—President Rodriguez took the oath of office before Congress yesterday. The Cabinet was also inaugurated.

A Brooklyn Blaze.

BROOKLYN, May 9.—Masury & Sons paint works and the Atlantic Starch works were burned today. Loss, \$100,000.

Schooner Sold.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 9.—The schooner Euphemia has been sold to Mexican parties for \$2700. She is loading for Ensenada.

TELEGRAPHIC BRIEFS.

Fluctuations in the Chicago wheat market were not frequent yesterday.

On Tuesday evening Charles A. Anderson was crossing Tompkins Creek at Haverly when he drowned.

Newspaper literature constitutes the vultures and drink of a political party."—H. Clay Bascom.

Congressman Burrows of Michigan says the tariff question is a business question, and ought to be deferred from party bias.

The Oakland Times says: "The City Council of Oakland has been bribed to pass an ordinance maintaining the present extortive water rates. Is this explicit enough?"

Ohio is tasting thus early the legitimate fruits of Democratic supremacy.

The Democratic Legislature, which is

just adjourning, has made appropri-

tions which, according to the Auditor, exceed the anticipated revenues of the State, while the local indebtedness has been increased \$3,000,000. After a few months more of this kind of thing Ohio will be glad to return like a prodigal son to the bosom of the Republican party.

The election at St. Paul resulted in a sweeping victory for the Democrats, who elected Robert A. Smith Mayor by over two thousand majority. They also elected 13 out of 17 Aldermen.

The New York Tribune says that nine-tenths of the American people are in favor of civil service reform. It declares that a non-partisan civil service was favored by the founders of the Government.

"Renter Undo Caesar."—Evening Express, May 9.

The President yesterday sent to the Senate the nomination of Mr. John W. Green for Postmaster of Los Angeles. The contest over this office has extended through four months, and it has been attended by a degree of bitterness that increased with the passing of time. His former incumbency of the place, and his dismissal by President Cleveland in the midst of his term, gave him a claim to consideration which was recognized by a large number, if not a majority, of the leading Republicans of the city, and he received from them a hearty and determined support. His success was absolutely assured until, in an evil hour, he without consultation with the friends who had aided him on their shoulders through good and evil report, he took a step which discredited his intelligence and ability to properly fill the most important political office in Southern California, and which, so far as they were supposed to direct or be responsible for his acts, could but reflect upon his friends. Mr. Green has been appointed, and will doubtless be confirmed; and it can therefore be done no material harm to say that his affidavit in relation to Col. Day, regarded from his high position, was a mere act of supreme and inexcusable folly. His inevitable effect would be, in the event of Mr. Green's appointment, that seemingly beyond doubt, to plant deeply and ineradicably seeds of discord and inharmony, where there was no necessity for such action, nor any end to be accomplished beyond the gratification of personal resentment.

Mr. Green's action precluded his Los Angeles friends from further following the advice and opinions of the local leaders of the Republican party—the men who give their time, their energies and their substance to make it successful.

We say this in all kindness to Mr. Green, to whose administration we intend to accord all the support that it will deserve. In the matter mentioned he was made a fool of, and the time is fit to say that we had no part in his folly. And it is fit also to say what we have said, because it is true, and will be attested by 99 out of every 100 of the Republican voters of this city.

Such an organization as this is today the most feasible, useful, necessary, and at the same time profitable, of all enterprises that can possibly be suggested for the development of this county and city.

Is there sufficient enterprise among our local capitalists to give practical shape to this idea? We believe so. There is no reason why the organization above outlined should not become an accomplished fact within six months.

After the inspection of the ship refreshments were served. Speeches followed, and mutual compliments were passed. The cruiser and the ladies were toasted, and shortly after 8 o'clock the party returned to the city. As the barge left the ship seventeen guns were fired in honor of the Governor.

Sentenced to Folsom.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 9.—Judge Shaffer today sentenced John Wallace, convicted of manslaughter, to Folsom for six years.

Berners' Assassins in Jail.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 9.—The examination of William Sullivan and Michael Dolan, accused of beating Gustav Berner to death on the Mission road, was begun this afternoon before Judge Hix. Dr. Estes testified that Berner died from a fracture of the skull.

After the inspection of the ship

refreshments were served. Speeches followed, and mutual compliments were passed. The cruiser and the ladies were toasted, and shortly after 8 o'clock the party returned to the city. As the barge left the ship seventeen guns were fired in honor of the Governor.

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A DAY IN CONGRESS.

Something Like a Squabble in the Senate

Over the Proposed Increase in the Number of Pension Agencies.

Senators Allison, Ingalls and Plumb Vote with the Democrats.

A Bill to Pension Parnell's Mother Passed by the House—The Tariff Debate Again Discussed.

By Telegraph to The Times.

WASHINGTON (D. C.), May 9.—[By the Associated Press.] **Senate.**—A communication from the Treasury Department, with reports from special agents as to the evasion of laws against the entrance of Chinamen coming from Canada, was referred to the Committee on Immigration.

The Annual Pension Appropriation Bill was taken up, the question being on an amendment increasing the number of pension agents (salary \$4,000) from 18 to 20. Agreed to—yeas, 25; nays, 10, a party vote, except that Mr. Payne voted with the Messrs. Allison, Ingalls, Platt and Teller now.

The bill having been reported back from the committee of the whole to the Senate, the question on that amendment came up again for action.

Mr. Cockrell said he was humiliated at the fact that the Committee on Appropriations, headed by the distinguished Senator from Iowa (Mr. Allison) had just been ridden over rough-shod by the Republican majority. There was no reason whatever for the increase of the two offices except for the benefit of spoilsmen.

Mr. Sherman suggested that Mr. Cockrell was making a great affair out of a small matter, and argued for the increase, saying the pension office at Columbus was so crowded now that the increase was absolutely necessary. He (Mr. Sherman) very seldom disputed with the Committee on Appropriations, but when a new question came up the committee ought not to feel offended that its work had been inquired into.

Mr. Cockrell referred to the rumor that there had been a warm and lively contest over the Ohio pension agency; that friends of an ex-President had been selected over the choice of another distinguished citizen (meaning Mr. Sherman), and that the Senator who was so grievously disappointed awaiting the creation of these two new offices.

Mr. Sherman said all this showed that Mr. Cockrell had been looking into small details about local matters which had no more connection with the amendment than the man in the moon.

Mr. Allison said he felt aggrieved that the majority had voted the increase of agencies. The majority had not examined the question with the care it should.

Mr. Paddock said there were localities off as regards the necessity for an increase of agencies in the Ohio. He spoke of the needs of Nebraska, Kansas and other Western States, and said if there was any action it should be the readjustment and consolidation of some of the smaller agencies.

Mr. Gorman said in the interests of the soldiers Congress might bankrupt the Government, and probably would for 10 to 12 years; there would be more spent for pensions than it cost to put down the rebellion. In view of all this, some should be practiced in the administration of the Pension Office at least.

Finally the discussion closed, and Mr. Sherman's amendment was agreed to—22 to 21.

Mr. Paddock voted with the Republicans, and Messrs. Allison, Ingalls and Plumb with the Democrats. Mr. Teller did not vote.

The bill then passed, and the Military Academy Bill was then taken up and passed.

The army appropriation was then taken up. Among the amendments agreed to was the paragraph appropriating \$100,000 for buildings at military posts for libraries, gymnasiums and canteens.

Mr. Hale moved an amendment that no alcoholic liquor, beer or wine be sold or supplied to enlisted men in any such buildings.

Mr. Cockrell moved to amend the amendment by striking out beer and wine.

No quorum voted and the Senate adjourned, leaving Mr. Hale's and Mr. Cockrell's amendments pending.

House.—Mr. Hitt of Illinois called up the bill appropriating \$120,000 a year to Della S. Parsons, daughter of Admiral Charles Stewart, with an amendment reducing the pension to \$50 a month. After discussion the amendment was agreed to by a vote of 35 to 26, and the bill passed.

The House then went into committee of the whole on the Tariff Bill.

Mr. Gear of Iowa, a member of the Committee on Ways and Means, said the old proverb, "Scratch a Russian and you will find a Tartar," might be applied to the Democrats. For, if the proslavery people were scratched off, a Democrat, a free-trader, would be found.

In 1888 the Senate had endorsed their verdict. He favored protection for any article that was produced in this country. If the United States could produce sugar in sufficient quantity to supply domestic wants, he would foster it by fair protection. He believed that was impossible.

He was convinced the United States must look to other countries for her sugar. He contended that the sugar schedule of the bill would be a blow at the sugar trust.

Mr. Gear inquired how it was that the sugar trust securities had had such a phenomenal rise recently.

Mr. Gear suggested that the pending bill gave refiners protection only four-tenths of a cent, while the Mills Bill gave them 1 cent.

Mr. McMillin replied that the pending bill gave them free raw material. It was evident from the rise in the sugar trust's securities that the trust was not to be hurt by this bill.

Mr. Gear, continuing, expressed his opposition to any trust or combine for the control of the price of necessities of life. The time had come for the American Congress to end the sugar combine by passing the pending bill. This bill gave the people cheap sugar, cheap raw sugar and cheap refined sugar, and destroyed root and branch the greatest combine known to the country; a combine which might be called the American devilish, which had been devouring the substance of the people for almost a century.

Mr. Gear did not believe that to the manufacturer protection had been of benefit. As to laborers in manufacturing establishments, and as to farmers throughout the land, he

felt sure the system had been injurious. The system drove out competition. It diminished the number of producers of a given article, and increased the ease and facility with which they could combine to elevate the price. The majority of the Ways and Means Committee, said Mr. Crisp, continuing, was pledged to the principle of protection, and offered a sop to the farmer. It said to the farmer that it put a duty on his products, when the truth was, that it would do him no good. The way to benefit the farmer was to give him free salt, give him free cotton seeds, and reduce the price of the necessities of life.

Mr. Payne of New York remarked that the gentleman from Texas (Mr. Mills) had said he knew how the Republicans carried the election, and the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. McMillin) intimated that the Postmaster-General contributed the money. He (Mr. Payne) noticed that Mr. McMillin did not say anything about his Presidential candidate and his Cabinet officers, who stepped up to the captain's chair and settled, in violation of the civil service law. [Applause and laughter.] Of course that money was not taken.

Mr. Wheeler of Alabama spoke against the bill, and the committee rose and the House took a recess.

At the evening session the tariff debate was continued by Messrs. Wike, Kerr, Fithian and others. Adjourned.

GOVERNMENT CASES
To Settle Disputed Land Grants and Save the Timber.

Joseph H. Call of this city has received from the Attorney-General of the United States an appointment in several new suits of great importance commenced by the United States against the Southern Pacific Railroad Company and others.

The suits are to quiet and determine the title of the United States, to enjoin the cutting of timber, and for an accounting for the value of timber cut on odd-numbered sections of land in primary limits of the grant claimed by the Southern Pacific Railroad Company under the act of Congress of March 8, 1871, and the lands also in the primary limits of the grant to the Atlantic and Pacific Railway Company, which was forfeited in 1888 by act of Congress. It is intended by the Government to finally adjudicate by this suit the title in the over-logging limits of said two railroad grants, and in the mean time to prevent all persons from chopping down or otherwise destroying the natural timber on them.

The other cases of the United States against the Southern Pacific Railroad Company and other parties, recently argued before Judges Ross and Sawyer, and in which Mr. Call is also special counsel, involve lands in the indemnity limits of the forfeited Atlantic and Pacific Railroad grant.

EAST SIDE.

Several Jottings About Persons and Events.

F. M. Nickel is expected home today from the East.

The cable cars were stopped two hours yesterday morning by the large house moving down Downey avenue.

The parties moving the house on Downey avenue should be more particular about hitching to the trees along the sidewalk, as they have nearly ruined several, and the parties are doing some hard talking about the matter.

Concerning the Citron. Clinton F. Farnham and Van Damen of the Government Department of Agriculture have taken steps to have the true citron introduced into the United States, so California and Florida can both have a chance to see if it can be made a success in this country.

The East Side croquet grounds are becoming quite a popular resort for those whose business is not rushing.

The East Side Chamber of Commerce will meet this evening.

The Southern Pacific Railroad helped out the slaughter-house yesterday. A locomotive killed two beesives much quicker than a butcher could do it. No damage was done to the train.

The street department is fixing up Kuhrt street once more. Workman is in very good shape, but needs rolling in a heavy roller.

Miss Laura Atkins was quite seriously hurt Thursday evening by falling from a swing. She was doing as well as could be expected yesterday, and will soon be out again.

A Small Robbery.

A character named Mary Bouton, well known in police circles, about 1 o'clock this morning met Patrick Dugan, a San Francisco blacksmith, in a saloon on San Fernando, near Stetzel street. While seated at a table drinking beer, Mary managed to get her hand into Dugan's pocket and take \$18. She gave the money to the bartender, who witnessed the whole transaction, the matter to Officer O'Reagan, who, as soon as she was out, ran into the street, but, as she was very drunk, she could not run fast nor far. Dugan, who was also very drunk, was arrested, and both were lodged in jail. The woman was charged with robbery.

The Jail-breaker.

Francis Duraine, who escaped from jail last Wednesday night by cutting through the roof of his cell, has not yet been arrested. An officer went to Wilmington yesterday, thinking that the fellow would ship as a sailor, but no trace of the burglar could be found.

Duraine, John Kelly and Ralph Abernethy had been arrested but a few days previous by Officer Leverich on the charge of burglary. About one month ago Brown's jewelry store, on South Main street, was robbed, and these men were arrested on suspicion and held in \$1000 bail each. They were placed in separate cells, and it is thought that Duraine received assistance from the outside.

Bumble Bees.

[Prairie Farmer.] Farmers do not burn up all the nests of the bumble bees, for they are worth \$20 to you in fertilizing red clover blossoms, thereby insuring a heavy crop of hay. In Australia there are bumble bees of our country, and they could not raise clover seed there until they imported some. That fertilization by insects is necessary for the development of seeds, is shown in that showy flower, "bleeding heart."

F. E. BAILEY & CO.: Hood's Sarsaparilla is one of the best medicines.

CARLTON & HOY: Hood's Sarsaparilla is one of the best medicines we have. Its sales increase every year.

F. P. MOODY: We sell twice as much of Hood's Sarsaparilla as of anything similar.

C. A. SWAN: Hood's is the most popular sarsaparilla of any.

MARSTON & SHAW: With us the sale of Hood's is 9 to 1 of any other kind.

F. E. BAILEY & CO.: Hood's Sarsaparilla is one of the best medicines.

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C. A. SWAN: Hood's is the most popular sarsaparilla of any.

THIRTY OTHER druggists speak similarly.

This popularity at home, where Hood's Sarsaparilla and its proprietors have been known for many years, could not continue if the medicine did not possess merit. And these facts should certainly convince people in other sections of the country that Hood's Sarsaparilla is a good, reliable medicine.

It begins to look as if man had better let all the so-called pests alone; they work to eat out mice and other vermin. The little field owls are dead on gophers. So is the gopher snake, and now the great utility of the bumble bee is illustrated.

David McCoy of San Bernardino, grandfather of Mrs. Stewart, W. B., celebrated his one hundredth birthday Friday.—Colton Chronicle.

100 Doses One Dollar

OUR NEIGHBORS.

Santa Monica, May 9.—[Correspondence of THE TIMES.] The Board of Trade held a special meeting last evening for the purpose of appointing a committee to confer with Mr. Huntington when he visits Santa Monica on his tour of inspection to ascertain what the Southern Pacific would do to further the interests of this growing resort. John Steeves, T. L. Lewis and L. T. Fisher were appointed such committee. President Gandy was afterward added.

The answers of Senator Stanford and members of Congress to the petition to that effect to endeavor to secure Congressional aid in the creation of other harbor improvements were received. All promised to do their utmost to secure a favorable appropriation.

Congressman Clunie laid great stress upon the fact that nothing had ever been done for Santa Monica, and that it should be attended to at an early date.

The fire laddies had a drill and wet down the depot grounds and Ocean Avenue today. B. B. Dexter, their foreman, said he had 20 boys in good standing, and believed the boys could do any ordinary fire.

Mrs. J. P. Proctor left last Wednesday for a visit to her old home in England. She intends to be absent about a year.

Mrs. J. M. Forney has been suddenly called to the bedside of a sister in Brooklyn, N. Y., who is seriously ill.

Dennis Madigan's yacht Alert is about ready for launching, when Mr. Madigan hopes to enjoy cruises in her during the summer. The Alert is the pennant of the Oakland Club for the year 1888.

The dog ordinance as amended has gone into effect, and the small boy can be seen daily trying his larva.

For the Soldiers' Home.

SOLDIERS' HOME, May 8, 1890.—[Correspondence of THE TIMES.] Mr. Woodward, our drummer, received his long-awaited rubber leg this week; but it doesn't fit, and everybody was disappointed.

The entertainment and social Thursday afternoon was a perfect success. "Poor Old Sarge" was given the opening piece. Mr. Garver sang a solo, and was encored three times; Mr. Blackbourn played "Yankee Doodle" on the flute; Sergeant of Police Rice gave Pope's essay on "Man"; Mr. Tilbourn read "How Betsy Destroyed the Papers"; Mr. Coulter came in dressed as a tramp and sang, "Do They Miss Me at Home?" French Joe sang two lines of a French song, then suddenly stopped and said, "I can't sing," which proceeding was more applauded than did justice of reading. Mr. E. Hesse recited "That Fire in the Nolans," with true Irish brogue. Mr. Woodward, by special request, recited one of Mrs. Hemans' poems. The exercises closed with "Kingdom Come," solo and chorus. The hall was more crowded than ever before, and all present were pleased.

Blind Charley sets up his bead-work stand on the beach in fine weather and does a good business.

Last Saturday, wagonload after wagonload of picnickers came through the hills to the beach in the Santa Monica Cañon. It was the Laurel and Coldwater districts church picnic. There was also a Spanish barbecue in the cañon, which was of absorbing interest to the "tenderfeet." L. C.

COLUMBIA THE BEST.

OSBORN & ALEXANDER, Pacific Coast Agents.

F. E. OLDS, Los Angeles Agent, WEST FIFTH STREET.

IMPORTANT CLOSING-OUT SALE

TROTTING-BRED STOCK,

Comprising the entire stud of

JOHN G. HILL, Esq., of Ventura, Cal.

THE RAILROAD STABLES,

Corner of Steiner and Turk Streets,

SAN FRANCISCO.

THURSDAY, MAY 15, 1890.

It will embrace about 80 head of well-bred stallions, Mares and Geldings, principally the best of that celebrated standard-bred sire, A. W. RICHMOND, 1857, out of thoroughbred stock, and will be offered at prices ranging from \$250 to \$1,000.

This will no doubt be the opportunity at hand to secure the blood of this great sire, that has in part made Antec, Antevol, Arrow, Rosero, Rosmondo, Jr., and others famous.

The sale is positive and without reserve, as Mr. Hill will engage in other business.

Take My Word for it, it is a good sale.

Catalogued ready April 25th and may be had upon application.

KILLIP & CO., Auctioneers,

22 Montgomery St., San Francisco, Cal.

THE BEST PLACE

TO BUY—

BOOTS

—AND—

SHOES

OF ALL STYLES AT THE

MASSACHUSETTS

129 West First St., LOS ANGELES, CAL.

FOOT NOTE—Our Motto: Reliable Goods at the Lowest Prices.

GORDAN

BROS.

THE LEADING TAILORS,

118 South Spring Street,

Opposite the Nadeau Hotel,

LOS ANGELES, CAL.

BRANCH OF SAN FRANCISCO.

OPENING

—OR OUR—

Spring and Summer Novelties

—AND—

Pantaloons from \$3.00 up.

—AND—

The finest and largest stock of Woolens is to be had.

Prize fit and best of workmanship guaranteed.

C. A. SWAN: Hood's is the most popular sarsaparilla of any similar.

THE COURTS.

It Was a Very Light Day All Along the Line.

BUT A BIG DAMAGE SUIT POPS UP

A Lady Asks for \$10,000 for Delayed Telegram—A Verdict in the Sappfield Case.

Yesterday was a light day in the courts in the city. Very little but routine business was transacted in most of the departments of the Superior Court, and there was nothing of interest in the United States Court.

In Judge Van Dyke's court the Sappfield damage case against the Main-street and Agricultural Park Railroad Company was not finished as soon as anticipated.

The case was reopened in the morning for additional testimony, and the arguments were made in the afternoon, the jury returning for consultation at a late hour.

The jury returned about 8 o'clock with a verdict of \$500.

A damage suit was begun late in the afternoon in Judge McKinley's court, and some testimony was introduced before adjournments. It is the case of Mr. C. Anderson vs. A. B. Doty.

The plaintiff asks for \$5000 damages for injuries received by falling through a hole in the sidewalk in front of the defendant's property in East Los Angeles.

Mrs. Anderson was walking along the sidewalk in December, 1889, when she fell through a hole to the cellar underneath.

She was rendered unconscious, and was in bed for about a month.

The case is being tried before a jury.

Frank Lamore, the feeble-minded boy who had been in custody for several months for his irresistible tendency to break locks and try to steal, was brought before Judge Clark yesterday on habeas corpus proceedings, and, on a promise to conduct himself better in the future, was discharged.

NEW CASES.

Mrs. Emma L. Field and R. S. Field began suit yesterday against the Western Union Telegraph Company for \$10,000 damages. The complaint sets forth that on the 6th and 7th of April in the afternoon of October 6, 1889, David A. Lindsey, brother of the plaintiff, Mrs. Emma Field, sent a telegram from Elmo, Tex., to her at Deming, N.M., to the following effect: "Mother is sick; Emma, come immediately. D. A. Lindsey."

It further alleges that the plaintiff paid \$1 for its transmission, and that it was received in Deming 9 o'clock in the evening of the same day, but was not delivered to Mrs. Field until 9 o'clock.

By noon yesterday that it could not be delivered to the residence of Judge Seaman Field, in whose care it was sent, his residence being only 300 yards from the telegraph office, and he being well known, and the plaintiff was there.

She alleges that she could not then leave Elmo until October 8th, in the morning, and did not arrive at Deming until the afternoon of the 9th of October, while her mother had died at 6 o'clock that morning.

By noon yesterday in the delivery of the message, the plaintiff was deprived, she says, of the society of her mother and the privilege of being with her during her last hours. It caused her to suffer great anguish in mind and body, and she thinks nothing but \$10,000 paid by the telegraph company, will soothe her lacerated feelings.

The Schroder-Johnson Company began suit against the Citizens' Water Company, to secure judgment for \$1730.64, balance due on goods.

Augustine Nil to secure judgment for \$500 alleged to be due.

Samuel E. Vance began suit against the Southern California Insurance Company for \$933.67 on a previous judgment.

A petition was filed by Edith Murray for the probate of the will of Charles P. Murray, the estate being valued at \$10,000.

Elis Fischer began suit against O. P. Clark et al. to quiet the title to certain land.

Franisco Emilio Marquez filed a petition for probate of the will of Jose Marquez, the estate being valued at \$15,000.

M. S. Thompson began suit against Lee Wilson et al. to secure judgment for \$2175 for removing a house and trees from certain lots.

A petition for the appointment of Charles E. Tower as guardian of Mary E. Tower, insane, was filed yesterday. Miss Tower is the lady who was sent to the asylum some weeks ago by her brother, and about whom the sensational story was printed at the time that she was the victim of a conspiracy on the part of certain persons, to defraud her of her property. This petition for appointment of a guardian is in the line of protecting the property of the unfortunate woman.

ASKED TO BE RELEASED.

Messrs. Frankensfeld, Lindsey and Witmer yesterday made application before Judge Clark to be released from the bond of Tax Collector's Plat. Their application will take the regular course prescribed by law, and will be released in a few days. Just why this action was taken it was impossible to ascertain, except that the gentlemen are not satisfied with the manner in which the office is run.

There were no new developments yesterday in the matters which have heretofore been alluded to in connection with the office. The Board of Supervisors took no further steps yesterday in the case.

A New Convent.

Tomorrow will be laid the cornerstone of a new Catholic convent and school at the corner of Griffin avenue and Mozart streets, East Los Angeles. The building will cost over six thousand dollars, and the contract has been let to S. Grant, the builder of the Boyle Heights convent. Father Hartnett of East Los Angeles has been indefatigable in his efforts to organize this enterprise. The convent when completed will be under the direction of the Dominican Sisters of San Francisco.

At the services tomorrow Father Dockey of St. Vincent's will preach, assisted by Father Hartnett.

Sixth Ward Republicans.

The Republicans of the Sixth Ward held a meeting Wednesday night, at Dalton's Hall, for the purpose of organizing a campaign club for the ward. A temporary organization was effected, and E. P. Sutherland was elected chairman and F. W. Stein secretary. They will meet again Wednesday evening, May 14th, at 7:30 o'clock, when a permanent club will be formed.

SANTA MONICA.

Cooking Main and a Fistcluff at the Seashore.

The local sports of Santa Monica had a cocking main and sparring exhibition Thursday evening. The main was composed of eight birds from Wilmington and Santa Monica. The first battle was won by Wilmington, the last seven by the Santa Monica birds. After the main Charley Kimball and James Murray produced a set of boxing gloves, which they claimed were ladies' gloves, but they proved to be two-ounce ones, and they persuaded Victor Hopf and a colored boy called "Nigger Bob" to try them on. It was a slugging match from the start, and Victor Hopf was declared the winner in the fifth round. No damage was done. The boys declared that they had lost one man. Robert Eckert was particularly loud in decimating the superior qualities of his friend Hopf. "Wasn't he a real fighter? He is a dandy, ain't he?"

A LAND CASE

PASSED UPON BY THE INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

The Government Wants a Little More Light on a Question of Settlement—The Rail-road Involved.

A decision by Secretary Noble of the Interior Department was yesterday received by the Register and Receiver of the United States Land Office in the case of P. W. Minthorn vs. the Southern Pacific Railroad involving the title to certain land in controversy between the plaintiff and the railroad company.

The land is part of an odd section within the indemnity limits of the railroad company, which had been withdrawn for the benefit of the company. But August 15, 1887, the withdrawal was revoked, and the lands were restored to settlement and entry under the general land laws, except such as were covered by approved selections.

June 22, 1887, prior to the reversion, the plaintiff applied to make a homestead entry of the land in controversy, being the northwest quarter of the northeast quarter and the northeast quarter of the northwest quarter of section 15, township 6 south of range 5 west, San Bernardino Meridian. The application was rejected by the local officers, and the claimant appealed to the general land office.

On January 15, 1888, the appeal was pending, the railroad company selected the northwest quarter of the section, and at the same time applied to select the northeast quarter, which was rejected by the local officers, and the company appealed.

July 24, 1888, the land office sustained the decision rejecting the plaintiff's application, and no appeal was taken.

October 30, 1888, Minthorn filed a second application to make homestead entry of the tracts, embracing also, the southwest quarter of the southwest quarter of section 15, township 6 south of range 5 west, San Bernardino Meridian.

By decision of January 18, 1889, the land office held that from Minthorn's application, made June 22, 1887, and the affidavit filed with the second application, it appeared that he was an actual settler at the date of restoration, August 15, 1887, and that his rights to the land as bona fide settler were superior to those of the company, and defeated its rights of selection. The company's selection was therupon canceled, and from that action it appealed.

For the grounds of appeal the company alleged that error was made in allowing Minthorn's second application, in assuming that he was a citizen and qualified to enter land, in holding that there were affidavits filed with his second application, and in holding the right of the claimant to land which defeated the company's selection.

The decision holds these grounds not well taken, and says that the question in the case is whether Minthorn's second application, in assuming that he was a citizen and qualified to enter land, in holding that there were affidavits filed with his second application, and in holding the right of the claimant to land which defeated the company's selection.

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